

RO

3400 Forest Pest Management

MAR 14 1984

Hazard Tree Evaluations - Estacada Ranger District

Forest Supervisor, Mount Hood NF

On February 29 and March 1, Gregory M. Filip, Sally J. Cooley, and Robert D. Harvey, Jr., Plant Pathologists from Forest Pest Management at the Regional Office, visited six recreation sites on the Estacada Ranger District. Purpose of the visit was to examine each site for hazard trees. They were accompanied by Bruce Reed and Larry Reed from the District.

Indian Henry Campground

This site contains 59 units and was opened in 1979. The stand is composed of old-growth Douglas-fir and second-growth cedar, hemlock, and maple. The recent holiday storm of 1983 toppled 20 to 30 large firs. Many of these trees had brown cubical root rot caused by *Phaeolus schweinitzii* or laminated root rot caused by *Phellinus weirii*. Some trees that broke at the butt had brown cubical butt rot.

The following is a list of 48 standing trees that were deemed hazardous and marked for removal because they were within striking distance of camping spurs or permanent structures and were either: (1) dead, (2) had a severe lean (recent), (3) had numerous conks on the trunk, or (4) did not have sufficient sound wood to support the tree. Trees that were not marked for removal were considered relatively safe for at least one season.

Sound Wood

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>DBH</u> (In.)	<u>Thickness</u> (In.)	<u>Failure Indicator(s)</u>
D6	DF	38	1.5	<i>P. schweinitzii</i> (PS) conk
D6	DF	32	3	PS conk
D6	DF	34	---	Cracked, leaning
D8	WH	14	---	Multiple trunk wounds
D8	DF	50	1	PS conk
D8	DF	24	---	Large trunk wound
D8	DF	40	5	Large trunk wound
D8	WH	10	---	Dead
D5	WH	30	2	Major root wounds
D6	Cedar	12	---	Nearly dead
D5	WH	25	---	Large trunk scar
D1	DF	46	4	PS conk
B23	DF	24	4	<i>Fomes pini</i> (FP) conks
C19	WH	14	3	Large trunk wound
C13	DF	45	---	7 FP conks
C12	DF	40	---	20 FP conks
C12	DF	50	---	10 FP conks
C12	DF	45	---	12 FP conks

Sound Wood

Site #	Species	DBH (in.)	Thickness (in.)	Failure Indicator(s)
Fishing Lot	DF	36	3	PS conks
C8	DF	24	---	Dead
C2	DF	46	1	PS conks
C2	DF	46	4	PS and FP conks
C1	DF	36	2	Wounds, pitching
C1	DF	35	---	6 FP conks
B26	WH	26	---	Wounds, thin crowns
B22	DF	30	1	Cracks, pitching
B14	DF	40	5.5	Wounds, PS conks
B9	DF	40	6	PS conks
B12	DF	30	2	PS conks
B7	WH	10	---	1/2 live cambium gone
B34	DF	45	---	15 FP conks
B39	DF	20	1	Pitching
B1	DF	60	---	Severe lean, recent
B1	WH	20	2.5	Trunk wound
B1	DF	14	1	Dead area on trunk
B38	DF	50	---	6 FP conks
Entrance				
Bridge	WH	14	---	Dead
Amphitheater	DF	20	---	Dead, <i>P. weirii</i>
Amphitheater	DF	30	---	Dead, <i>P. weirii</i>
A23	Maple	18	---	Severe lean, recent
A22	DF	56	4	PS conk
A22	DF	50	2	PS conk
A18	DF	40	5.5	PS conk
A Loop				
Comfort Station	WH	24	---	FP conk
A21	Maple	10	---	Dead
A17	DF	48	1	PS conk
A14	DF	30	3.5	PS conk
A13	DF	30	---	Nearly dead

Root and butt rot caused by *P. schweinitzii* and *P. weirii* continue to be the most serious problems in the campground as indicated by an earlier report from FPM (see Hazard Tree Evaluation, October 11, 1978). Fortunately, the site is closed in the winter when most tree failure occurs. Windthrow and stem breakage can be expected in the future due to the expanding nature of the root diseases in Douglas-fir. Eventually, most of the old-growth Douglas-fir will be eliminated, leaving a stand composed primarily of hemlock. Serious consideration should be given to developing a vegetative management plan for Indian Henry. This was discussed with Jackie Diedrich, District Resource Assistant, who indicated a desire to open the forest canopy within the campground with a few group selection cuts and restock the openings with Douglas-fir. Hemlock, which is presently regenerating in natural openings, is not an ideal species to have in developed recreation sites because it is nonresinous and has thin bark that, when damaged, provides entrance courts for a variety of decay fungi. The number and size of wounds on hemlock can be expected to increase over time as recreationists intentionally and unintentionally damage the trees. A vegetative management plan would address this concern and provide methods of reducing the liability.

Roaring River Campground

This site has 26 units and the stand is composed of some old-growth Douglas-fir but mainly second-growth cedar and Douglas-fir. Many trees show severe abuse from recreationists. Only one tree in Unit 13 was marked for treatment, a 67-inch DBH Douglas-fir with 5 inches of sound wood and numerous *P. schweinitzii* conks around its base.

Fish Creek Campground

This site has 27 units, and the stand has old-growth Douglas-firs with second-growth hemlock and cedar. Almost every tree in the campground has some sort of wound. The following four trees were marked for removal:

Sound Wood

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>DBH</u> (In.)	<u>Thickness</u> (In.)	<u>Failure Indicator(s)</u>
9	DF	48	6	PS conk, basal wound
9	WH	10	---	Dead
19	WH	12	2	Multiple trunk wounds
25	WH	18	---	Nearly dead

Armstrong Campground

This site has only 12 units, and second-growth cedar, Douglas-fir, maple, and alder occupy the site. No hazard trees were observed within the campground.

Lockaby Campground

This site has 30 units, and the stand is composed mainly of second-growth cedar, Douglas-fir, and hemlock. Although the holiday storm toppled several trees within the campground, some with root and butt rot, no hazardous trees were marked.

Carter Bridge Picnic Area

This site is for day-use only, and the stand is composed of second-growth Douglas-fir, cedar, and hemlock. Only one tree was marked for treatment, a 30-inch DBH hemlock with a 40-foot trunk wound and 3 inches of sound wood. About a dozen trees were recently windthrown and all had evidence of *P. schweinitzii* or *P. weirii*.

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The District should consider developing and implementing vegetative management plans for campgrounds which have lost most of the ground vegetation through heavy use, especially Roaring River and Fisk Creek Campgrounds. If FPM can be of further assistance, please contact us.

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cc:

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GMFilip:pjj 3/8/84 Doc. 1495E